

ESTABLISHED 1848

RURAL  
WORLD

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, MO. WEDNESDAY AUGUST 20, 1902.

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## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

ROBERT J. COLMAN, EDITOR.

Published every Wednesday, in Chemical Building, corner of Eighth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., at one dollar per year. Eastern office, Chalmers D. Colman, 230 Temple Court, New York City. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

## A LIBERAL EDUCATION

The phrase "A Liberal Education" is often heard. What is a liberal education? "Liberal" means "free" in its broad or "liberal" translation and the Latin also used the same root "liber" to mean "book." This seems to prove that the Latin were not averse to giving two meanings to the same word. "Education" means in the best significance a "development" or growing into knowledge, not a "free" education, so here we have the idea of a "free development" through "books." This is not exactly what is meant by "liberal education," but that is what it amounts to.

THE RURAL WORLD wishes to impress upon its readers that its province is not merely to furnish news items relating to farm life. Its main reason for existence is to provide a "liberal education" to the farmer's family through "books" or printed matter, which is so nearly "free" that the nominal subscription price barely covers the cost of the white paper.

When we consider the trials of the pioneers, say Abraham Lincoln, who pored over his few precious volumes in the light of a pine knot after his day of toil, how little do we appreciate the blessings almost thrust upon us in the way of a liberal education.

But after all an education means effort. The squab is stuffed by its parents and is absolutely helpless; only when it learns the strength of independence does it fly.

We want, for economic reasons, a larger subscription list and our present subscribers can help us attain this end if each one who appreciates the truth of the foregoing will do a little missionary work among the heathen who are outside the RURAL WORLD circle. The results will be mutually beneficial, an one effect will be by extending our field of usefulness, to increase the dynamic power of the paper and give our readers more and better light. That is to say the RURAL WORLD proposes to grow, as well as help others to develop.

Each of the good accomplished by a reliable agricultural paper is by suggestion; not so much by furnishing the mature plant from which the reader can pluck the ripened fruit as by sending out the seeds of thought which the recipient plants and cultivates and reaps not only his own harvest but acquires by the process that fine gratification which comes from the consciousness of a good deed well performed.

The subscription price of the RURAL WORLD has been reduced by offering the twice-a-week "Globe-Democrat" or the semi-weekly "Republic" in conjunction with the RURAL WORLD for \$1.25 per annum. Or old subscribers, by sending one dollar may have two copies of the RURAL WORLD (one for the old subscriber at fifty cents and one for the NEW subscriber for fifty cents).

## THE YEAR BOOK FOR 1901.

The "Year Book" of the Department of Agriculture for 1901 has just been issued. It contains the report of the Secretary of Agriculture to the President for 1901, covering 100 pages, thirty-five original articles, occupying 494 pages and 136 pages of appendix. There are 31 engravings and 52 text figures illustrating various subjects.

The frontispiece is a fine portrait of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, who died on April 27 of this year.

The report of the Secretary is a comprehensive resume of the work of the department and shows the scope of this industry. In it the progress of the Weather Bureau is noted, the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Plant Industry, Soils, Chemistry and Forestry is set forth as fully as space permits, and the office of the experiment stations, the division of entomology, public records, publications and foreign markets, the appropriations, the biological survey and the statistics of the department.

A proper conception of the status and importance of the Department of Agriculture can only be gained by a careful reading of this report. The department is growing with the times and the realization of Agriculture's position among the industries of the world.

The special articles of the body of the work are general in character and cover a wide range of subjects; they are thoroughly representative of the varied scientific work conducted by the department and are made doubly useful by the beautiful and accurate illustrations which accompany them. Written by expert authorities in each branch of research they constitute a liberal education to the extent of the subjects treated.

ed. There is a whole library of interesting reading for the long winter evenings in this part of the volume.

The compiler of the year book says of the appendix, which is a unique feature of the work: "The effort to make the appendix a most useful, if not an indispensable work of reference for the farmer, which will of itself make the Year Book a valuable addition to every farm library has been maintained this year."

It is a summary of information on various topics of interest to the farmer, such as a directory of officials of national and state governments and associations representing various agricultural and statistical information on matters pertaining to the farming industry.

Every progressive farmer should procure through his Senator or Representative a copy of this valuable book. It is as important an implement as any that the thrifty husbandman will store away in his shed when the winter season comes with its opportunities for reading and study.

## PLANT BREEDING.

An interesting and valuable feature of the "New Agriculture" and one which should engage the attention of the Department of Agriculture through the selection and special cultivation of the various cereals and other staple crops.

This branch of investigation, while not wholly neglected, has been accorded a secondary place in the minds of the leaders in agricultural science. The science of live stock breeding has not only been perfected to a high degree, but its knowledge has been disseminated and utilized by thousands of practical men, who, in the course of a few hundred years, or less, have produced distinct types of all the domesticated animals, each type being a development of some special characteristic, which makes it of greater value than the original.

This is, of course, only a part of that wonderful movement, which is itself interwoven as a pattern in the fabric of human history—the division of labor. The movement naturally began with a specialization in human activities, one man making shoes, another tilling the soil, another teaching school, yet others among the equine family, the horse, the cow and the pig, the sheep and the goat, and the various other special purpose cattle, the varieties of hogs, mutton and wool sheep and egg laying Leghorns, not to speak of the colts, the fox hound and the bull terrier.

Much has been accomplished in the vegetable world by the same process of selection and improvement, but it has been in the line of better cultivation rather than special selection and improvement for a definite end. The possibilities in the latter direction are enormous and vastly greater than what has already been accomplished. Plants are keenly susceptible to intelligent culture and respond to the touch of the artist as clay in the sculptor's hands. It is impossible at this day, in the light of what has been done along this line to place a limit on what may be accomplished by wise and systematic selection, propagation and cultivation.

A noted seedman said to his bean grower, "I want a green, round pod, stringless bean," and lo! in less than five years it was done and now it is a common variety. Many of our older readers will remember the "Love Apple," which occupied a place in their affections along with the "What Not" and the stuffed dove in a glass case. The Love Apple was a little wrinkled bunch of skin and seeds in one generation we have an almost perfect tomato, sans seeds, sans wrinkles (almost) and we didn't half try.

The corn plant is capable of great modifications and intelligent breeding would bring forth new varieties, not based merely on color, size of cob, depth of grain, etc., but varieties that implied a definite purpose for a definite end. The time has passed when the objective point of America's great corn crop is the steer and hog lot. Corn is put to a hundred uses, each element of the grain being appropriated and elaborated into various commercial products. A few familiar examples are corn oil, made from the germ, starch and glucose, made from the starchy or carbohydrate portions, gluten meal, from the hard outer layers and bran from the shell. The great cry among dairymen has been for more protein and the corn plant was passed on account of its high nitrogenous content, but what a wonderful change would occur if a breed of corn could be evolved which would finally contain enough protein to make a balanced ration. It could be done by continuous selection of seed which showed on analysis an unusual proportion of protein. A certain number of plants would revert to the original type, but as a wonderful process of selection continued the tendency to fix the type would become more and more evident until the variety would produce its kind "true to name."

Corn oil is a valuable product and a variety based on the abnormal size of germ would render it for such purposes an extremely desirable crop. These are

but illustrations. Sugar beets have increased their percentage of sugar 100 per cent during the last century under careful breeding.

The percentage of protein in the alfalfa plant is slowly increasing and under proper conditions this plant could retain its place as a vegetable wonder by increasing the efficiency of its nitrogen making machinery. Every point could be made to increase its usefulness in any desired direction. Chemistry, faithful hand-maid of the modern commercial arts, could better serve her Mistress Flora in the directions indicated above than in continuing the process of making flax of thistles and silk purses and oleomargarine from sow's ears and fat steers.

There are two laws which form the basis of all organic evolution. These fundamental laws of nature seem contradictory, but it is by their harmonious operation that all the different forms of life in this world have appeared.

The first is the law of heredity, whereby the parent reproduces its likeness in the offspring. The second law is the law of differentiation or the tendency to "sport" or vary from the parent forms. There is not space here nor need to go into the profundities of these laws and their influence on the myriad forms of earth's fauna and flora. Sufficient for our present purpose is it to realize the tools we have at hand whereby we may shape the cultivated vegetable forms to our purpose and bend them to our will.

## NOTHING FOR SOMETHING.

Two enterprising and philanthropic gentlemen from Chicago are the leaders in a movement to establish a "farmers' co-operative exchange company," incorporated just a week ago at Pierre, S. D., with a capital stock of \$50,000,000.

"This company is designed to help the farmers by organizing them for the purpose of selling their produce," said one of these promoters.

"We intend to sell the full amount of the stock to farmers throughout the country through the agency of 1,500 or 2,000 banks. These banks will retain one-half of the stock, to be used as a loan fund to the subscribers when they need it."

The other \$25,000,000 will be used as a cash fund to enable us to deal in grain on the board of trade. By doing a cash business entirely and securing the best business talent possible we expect to sell farm products at much better advantage than is now possible. We have a patent elevator that can be built cheaply for small storage purposes and shall acquire other elevators. I believe this plan will be a success from the start. It is unlike any other farmers' organization ever begun. We shall not attempt any co-operative buying, but confine ourselves to making as successful sales as possible."

We do not wish to discredit any attempt at bettering the lot of the farmer. Organization is the order of the day and it may become advisable some of these days for the farmer to emulate the fashion set by the labor unions and the manufacturers consolidations.

We do not feel like advising our constituents to take too seriously, however, the roseate promises contained in the above prospectus. "Buying stock" in any enterprise is always a risky business, and when it is avowedly for the purpose of "dealing in grain on the board of trade," it looks like a very thin coat of paint. It is always a safe rule to not go up against the other fellow's game. With the "home office in Pierre" but the main business office in Chicago, the "patent elevator" will be effective in elevating the too confident countryman to dizzy heights of speculative expectancy and dropping him with the old dull thud to the saddened reflections of a bitter experience.

Speculation is gambling, and that's the plain truth of it, and without going into a discussion of the evils or ethics of gambling, we venture this as a safe proposition: gambling in any form, no matter how "gentlemanly" its origin, inevitably degenerates into an unfair scheme, whereby the manipulator, having the advantage of inside knowledge and management of the game, ultimately reaps the confiding and avaricious, who are anxious to "get rich quick."

The wise farmers of the west will buy no Chicago gold bricks this year.

## THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In coming in contact with a number of great men and listening to their deliberations one cannot but be impressed by some of the things which they have to say. Some few thoughts suggested by the discussions and lectures of prominent agricultural men may be of interest to the general reader.

At the Ohio State University, at Columbus, there is at the present time a company of students which stands unique in the history of education. This company of students with its corps of instructors forms the graduate school of agriculture. It is patronized by some of the most eminent scientists in America, many of whom come in the dual capacity of instructors and students.

The credit for originating the idea of such a school is accorded to Thomas F. Hunt, the able professor of agriculture in the Ohio Agricultural College. Professor Hunt has had the material encouragement of the university authorities and also of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges, which has voted a definite sum toward the carrying on of the enterprise. At this early date it is safe to predict that eminent success is to crown the efforts of Professor Hunt and his noted co-worker, Dean A. C. True, director of the Office of Experiment Stations.

The teachers provided for this four weeks' session are very far above the average of all other agricultural schools. The credit for originating the idea of such a school is accorded to Thomas F. Hunt, the able professor of agriculture in the Ohio Agricultural College. Professor Hunt has had the material encouragement of the university authorities and also of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges, which has voted a definite sum toward the carrying on of the enterprise. At this early date it is safe to predict that eminent success is to crown the efforts of Professor Hunt and his noted co-worker, Dean A. C. True, director of the Office of Experiment Stations.

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all its varied phases was never so bright as it is to-day.

ALBERT N. HUME, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

MANY GOOD THINGS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A copy of the RURAL WORLD under the date of August 6 is before us. Its bright pages bring sunshine to our den and a perusal of its contents produces a very large need of profit and pleasure.

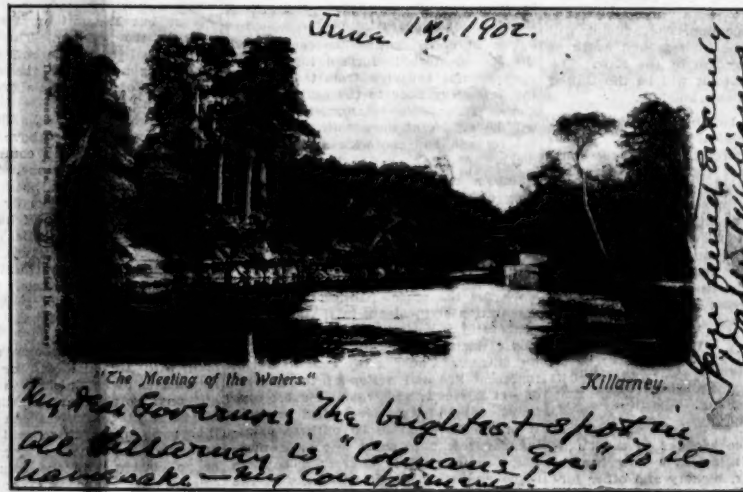
The excellent editorials on the front page ably discuss agricultural topics in a logical manner and bring the subjects practically before the mind in dictation

mark of recognition. We thoroughly agree with "Rosa Autumn" that "there is always room for mistakes in this life and we are always making them." We, too, have thought the "Home Circle" perfect, with its list of able contributors, all actuated with a true feeling of love and courtesy for each other and earnestly working to make the "Circle" as entertaining as possible to its legion of readers, but the advent of Mrs. Chubbuck "as one of us" was just the needed adjunct to complete the perfection.

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ordinary. Among the instructors in agriculture and the Principles of Breeding are Professor L. H. Bailey, Professor Milton Whitney, Dr. Dugger, Dr. Briggs, Dr. Webster, Professor King, Professor Spillman, Professor Voorhees, Professor Hayes, Professor Munson. In Zootechny and Dairying some of the notable names are Atwater, Armsby, Jordan, Waters, Curtis, Conn, Wing, Plumb, Smith, Scovel and Craig. Any one at all familiar with the development of scientific research in the United States will recognize many or all of these names. How much, then, do these men strengthen the proposition of Agricultural education by the attention they are now bestowing upon it.

In the past years the line of education has not been the most popular. Civilization advances first along the lines of least resistance and for that reason systems of knowledge founded upon the more exact sciences are earliest developed. Moreover, a difficulty which has always confronted agricultural schools, is the reduction of principles of plant and animal production to a practical educational system. Even at the present time this problem remains partially unsolved, but it cannot be thus for many years to come. In a most able paper read before the graduate students, Dean True showed conclusively the position of agricultural science as separate from other sciences. It cannot be long in developing a fixed nomenclature, which will be recognized throughout the agricultural world.

The American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations has taken a great step toward the drafting of these common standards. At the present time the Department of Agriculture has a man in the field whose work it is to investigate different schools and colleges and discover methods for improvement. It appears that in the past it has been necessary for agricultural colleges to admit poorly prepared students.

They could thus amount to little more than agricultural high schools. As one prominent educator expressed it they did a great measure of good but placed a vast responsibility upon the bachelor's degree. The day is at hand when agricultural colleges must uniformly arise to the dignity of advanced instruction. Secondary schools are rapidly being established in the several states; in a number of instances they are provided for by the public funds. Wisconsin has this year started two agricultural high schools and has also provided that her public school teachers shall pass examinations in agriculture. California has also a new secondary agricultural school, of which Professor Leroy Anderson will be principal. The Briar Cliff school in New York is re-establishing itself at Poughkeepsie, making full preparation to meet the growing demand for its class of instruction. In Indiana the Winona Agricultural Institute will open the coming September. It is practically an agricultural academy. These secondary schools arise naturally to meet the demand and do not invade the proper sphere of colleges already established.

All in all one cannot but be impressed from the bearing of the experienced men at the graduate school, that the hitherto somewhat vague and indefinite science of agriculture is rapidly assuming definite outlines. The outlook for agriculture in

that cannot be surpassed in correctness and clearness.

"A Harvest Panorama," in which our venerated ex-editor Levi Chubbuck graphically describes the plentiful harvest everywhere in evidence, the handsome homes, with their beautiful environments, gives a broader conception of the vastness and greatness of this wonderful land of ours than could be obtained in any other way by those who do not travel.

"Fables from the Potomac," from the fertile pen of S. F. Gillespie, vividly portray the scenes presented. We can readily imagine that we are with the capital correspondent on his visit to Chesapeake Beach, and the scenery on route rises before us as naturally as though we had personally traveled the route. The story of the "Fighting Eagle" was intensely interesting. "The Coming Wheat Crop," from the versatile pen of C. D. Lyon abounds in useful information, and is worthy of a careful perusal and consideration.

We turn to the "Home Circle." What a literary feast of most good things is spread before us! "The Discovery of Gold," by H. L. Terry, revives memories of those long ago, when thousands of men, of every condition of life, wended their westward way in the search for the yellow metal, of which much of the hardships and toil the failures and accomplishments are yet unwritten. H. A. B. discusses "Domestic Help" very understandingly and makes an eloquent plea for the disuse of such words as "servant" and "hired girl."

"White Violet" lucidly delineates the "hired girl" problem in all its phases, and advances much food for thought on the question.

Elia Carpenter's sketch of her visit to "The Rexfords" is replete with pathos in describing their beautiful home and the bond of heavenly love that permeates all. It does the soul good to read of such homes and how much greater must be the experience of such happy and peaceful family circles. "May Myrtle" in "The Autumn Time" speaks very glowingly of the flowers. Botany is a study into which we have never entered, but we are a great lover of flowers—without flowers the world would seem desolate. We heartily coincide in what "Daughter of Eve" says of our former editor, Mrs. Levi Chubbuck. Her thoughtful remarks on striving to make others happy struck a responsive chord in our heart. How necessary is sympathy and kindness to alleviate sorrow and suffering, yet how few realize the fact, or strive to extend it in the spirit of love. Selfishness is too much the ruling characteristic with many, and too little thought is given to sacrifice for the happiness of others.

Yes, "Daughter of Eve," we are looking forward with anxious expectation of being able to leave our den long enough to "take in" what we can of the "sights," if our Divine Father in his mercy spares our life to see the opening days of the World's Fair in 1904, not to write a description—we do not feel equal to that, but to greet all our old friends, with whom we have come to feel that we have a personal acquaintance, in having seen them so often in the RURAL WORLD. It will certainly be one of the brightest spots in our life of care, of sorrow, and of pain. All should have one of those much spoken of buttons as

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## NEWS AND COMMENT.

The biggest wheat crop on record is in sight for Missouri this year. The estimate is 47,335,000 bushels.

The annual onion crop in the United States amounts to 11,730,371 bushels. Wouldn't that make you weep?

The 1902 wheat crop in India is placed at 224,335,328 bushels. This is 11.2 per cent less than 1901, and 7.9 per cent below the ten-year average.

The bean crop for 1899 amounted to over seven and a half million dollars. This is encouraging. Boston can't possibly consume it all and the chances for "culchaw" beyond the sacred precincts of the Hub are brightening.

It may cut some figure in the price of wheat, but all the same we are glad Russia is to have no famine this year. The report from the Russian Minister of Agriculture states that the outlook for cereal crops is very favorable.

The Minnesota Experiment Station has conducted for a number of years a series of experiments in breeding wheat. The work is thorough and exact and the results are given to the world in the bulletins issued by the department.

The Buffalo Milk Co., capitalized at \$3,000,000, is the latest candidate for trust honors. It has bought out 85 per cent of the city dealers and will handle 33,000 gallons of milk daily. The addition of an immense creamery will be a later feature.

Rumors more or less lurid and bearing the earmarks of probability are still afloat in regard to packing house consolidation. When all the "it is said" have been heard from we shall endeavor to give our readers the facts in the case. Just now it looks like a go.

To Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines combined the shipments of merchandise from the United States in 1902 were \$24,971,311 in value compared with \$4,773,569 in 1897 and the receipts of merchandise from those islands in 1902 were \$39,410,551 compared with \$30,252,938 in 1897.

New England rejoices over the blessings of an abundant apple crop. In Missouri the condition August 1 was 59, Ohio 46, Michigan 78, Illinois 58, Indiana 42, Iowa 62. One of the blessings of a big country like the United States is that some portion of the country generally supplies deficiencies occurring in unfortunate localities.

Missouri, with more growing apple trees than any other state, is making a record for herself as a fruit-producer. Moreover, it has been stated that Missouri could build a Chinese wall about her and lack for nothing; the diversified products of her farms, mines and mills render her more nearly independent than any other state in the Union.

The failure of the big creamery at Elgin, Ill., will be a surprise to many. While it is not given as a reason, it is significant that the price of butter last week was exactly the same as it was for the corresponding period three years ago. Prices on most other commodities have advanced within that time from 20 to 100 per cent. Will somebody tell us why butter does not also increase in price?

"News and Comment" would not be complete without its weekly report of the "new combines." Just now it is the threshing machine makers who make an item of news by proposing to kill competition by forming a gigantic "they are all gigantic" consolidation. The moral is "in union there is strength," and how long will the farmers of this country wait before effecting a strong and powerful organization? Also, would they if they could?

The failure of the annual inundation of the Nile is giving Egyptian agriculturists considerable uneasiness. The Nile flows through 2,000 miles of desert sand, and by its yearly overflow irrigates and fertilizes a narrow strip of country on each bank. These green stripes of fertile Nile between and the golden shifting sands of Sahara stretching away for miles on either side, form one of the world's most lovely chromatic pictures. Color schemes will not satisfy the poor peasants, whose ancestors have dug and planted the same fields for over six thousand years.

President Beardhear of the Iowa Agricultural College, died last week from overwork. Americanists claim many victims in these strenuous times and the pity of it is that they are those we can least spare. When an ambitious man learns the true theory of personal dynamics he will realize that as a matter of economics he can not afford to burn his candle at both ends. Russell Sage says the young men of today take too many holidays. That is not true. Men work harder when they do work, and the loafing is necessary to enable them to do it.

There can't be too many holidays for people who do their best every minute of the days they work.

under our present methods and at the same time keep up the fertility of our farms. We are careful of our manure, or at least we think we are, but there are still some among us who haul it into the fields and throw it in piles, allowing it to lay for weeks and even months. This we never do. Our manure is scattered directly from the wagons.

Higginsport, O. C. D. LYON.



[illegible]







## Live Stock

## DATE CLAIMS FOR LIVE STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published in this column free, when such sales are to be advertised in the RURAL WORLD. Otherwise they will be charged at regular rates:

## POLAND CHINAS.

Sept. 2, 1902—L. M. Monces & Son, Smith-

son, Mo. Registered saddle and harness horses, Registered Shorthorns and Poland Chinas.

October 1—Wm. Plummer, Barclay, Kas., Poland Chinas.

October 2—J. F. Smith, Poland Chinas, at

Meadville, Mo.

October 11—E. A. Hofstetter, Poland Chinas, at Mayville, Mo.

October 13—J. Lee White, Palmyra, Mo., Poland Chinas.

Oct. 20—E. E. Axline, at Oak Grove, Mo.

Oct. 25—Sensitaff Bros., Brook-

field, Mo., Poland Chinas.

October 30—Hart & Minnis, Poland Chinas, Edinburg, Ill.

October 31—Hedges & Walker, Poland Chinas, Pans, Ill.

November 1—Wm. Plummer, Barclay, Kan.

November 14—Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kan.

November 15—A. B. Mull, Iola, Kas., Poland Chinas.

December 5—J. D. Jesse, Browning, Mo., Poland Chinas.

April 22, 1903—Clarence F. Hunt, second annual sale of Holsteins at Syracuse, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Oct. 1, 1902—Combination State Fair sale, Springfield, Ill.

Oct. 2-24—Combination Hog show sale, Kansas City, Mo.

November 7—Manwaring Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

November 13—Kansas Breeders, Manhattan, Kas.

November 13—Combination sale Berkshires, at Manhattan, Kas.

Nov. 6, 1902—Combination sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; Manager, C. H. C. Anderson, Carlinville, Ill.

Dec. 2, 1902—Combination sale Berkshires, Manager A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; Clerk, Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.

Oct. 20—Central Mo. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Combination sale, at Moberly, Mo. E. H. Hurt, Sec., Clinton Hill, Mo.

Oct. 31—J. C. Hall, Hallsville, Mo., sale at Centuria, Mo.

Nov. 11—J. J. Littrell, E. S. Stewart, Dr. J. F. Keith and J. H. Cottingham, at Sturgeon, Mo.

HEREFORDS.

September 3-4—C. A. Stannard and others, Herefords, at Lincoln, Neb.

October 21-22—American Hereford Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo. Week of American Royal.

November 15-18—Marshall County (Kas.) Hereford Breeders' Association, Herefords; E. E. Woodman, secretary.

December 4-5—American Hereford Breeders' Association, Chicago, Ill. Week of International Live Stock Exhibition.

December 6-9—J. E. Logan and Benton Gabbert & Sons, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

December 10—T. H. Pugh, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

January 26-31, 1903—T. F. B. Sotham, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

January 28-29—Combination sale of Herefords at Chicago.

January 13-17, 1903—C. W. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Herefords, Kansas.

January 25-26—C. A. Jamison and others, Peoria, Ill., at Chicago.

February 10, 11, 12, 1903—C. A. Stannard and others, Herefords, at Oklahoma City, O. T.

February 24-26, 1903—C. A. Stannard and others, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

May 6-7, 1903—Collin Cameron, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

ANGUS, GALLOWAYS, SHORTHORNS AND HEREFORDS.

September 10-12—Mid-Missouri Combination Sale Co., in connection with the North Missouri Fair, at Chillicothe, Mo.

April 7-8, 1903—W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Aberdeen Angus, Kansas City, Mo.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES.

November 6—Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.

SHORTHORNS, HEREFORDS AND ABERDEEN ANGUS.

October 2—Roy E. Cable, Mexico, Mo.

October 7—Combination Shorthorn sale, Springfield, Ill.

October 7-8—Shorthorns, J. S. McIntosh, Kansas City, Mo.

October 31—J. C. Hall, Hallsville, Mo., and J. S. Brown, Mexico, Mo., at Centuria, Mo.

November 4—Chenault Todd, Fayette, Mo.

November 5—W. W. Pollock, Mexico, Mo.

Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China Hogs, Saddle and Harness Horses.

November 6—S. P. Emmos, Mexico, Mo., Shorthorn.

November 10—Brannetter, Robinson and Wright, Shorthorns, at Vandalla, Mo.

November 11—J. J. Littrell, E. S. Stewart, Dr. J. F. Keith and J. H. Cottingham, at Sturgeon, Mo.

November 12—T. W. Ragsdale, T. A. Bailey and Wm. R. Turner, at Shelby, Mo.

November 13—Purdy Bros., Shorthorns, at Harris, Mo.

December 16—F. M. Gifford, Shorthorns, Milford, Kas.

November 19—Cooper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Shorthorns, Buncheon, Mo.

November 20-21—North Missouri Combination Sale Association, Trenton, Mo.

November 28-29—Shorthorns, W. P. Harned and F. M. Marshall, Kansas City.

December 5—Combination sale, J. D. Jesse, Mer. Browning, Mo.

December 16—Gifford Bros., Milford, Kan., at Manhattan, Kan.

February 10-11—Col. G. M. Casey, Clinton, Mo., and T. J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Mo., at Kansas City.

February 17—D. K. Kellerman & Son, Mound City, Kan., at Kansas City.

February 18-19—L. M. Forbes & Son, at Chicago, Ill.

H. J. Hughes, Secretary.

PERCHERON HORSES.

December 19—Hanna & Co., Howard, Kan., at Kansas City, Mo.

MINNIS AND HART'S SALE.

One of the good Poland-China sales of recent date was that of H. O. Minnis at Edinburg, Ill., on Aug. 13, when Col. T. B. Hart contributed eight head. No sensational prices were reached, but good prices for good animals were real-

ized all the way through. Some of the offerings were quite young. Following is a list of those bringing \$5 or over and buyers names:

No. Price.

1—Ed Minnis, Sharpsburg, Ill., \$75.00

2—W. Hewey, Gibson City, Ill., \$75.00

3—O. R. Aney, Wilmet, S. D., \$50.00

4—O. R. Aney, Wilmet, S. D., \$50.00

5—Rainy Miller, Champaign, Ill., \$50.00

6—Rainy Miller, Champaign, Ill., \$50.00

7—Rainy Miller, Champaign, Ill., \$50.00

8—Winn & Martin, Kansas City, Mo., \$35.00

9—J. H. McMillen, \$20.00

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valuable or suffer from the disease in a severe form. When it is advisable to treat an animal it should be placed in a darkened stable, the eyes thoroughly washed with cold water, all secretions removed and a solution of boric acid, twenty grains dissolved in an ounce of water, should be applied. A few drops of Harlequin or a little ointment made by mixing one part of finely pulverized iodoform with twelve parts of fresh lard or vaseline can be applied directly to the eyeball by putting it on the inside of the eyelid and gently rubbing it over the surface. Cloths wet with cold water and kept over the eyes are useful in reducing the inflammation. Practically all animals make a good recovery in three to four weeks.

## DEVONS BEST BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH.

A few reasons why we raise Devons, from those who have tried them with other breeds with same care and feed, might be of benefit to those who are looking after a good farmer's cow or steer. A breeder from Pennsylvania says:

"I started in ten years ago with a few Devons, and fitting them for the show ring. I competed against the best breeds of other cattle—Shorthorns, Herefords and Polls—and in the awards I received over 60 per cent of the prizes both in class and in fat cattle. Getting tired of the fair circuits, I concluded to go into the dairy business, and have been for some time. I bought some of these from the best herds I could find (not discarding all my Devons). I turned them all out on pasture, and when I began milking I found I had a good, and heavier, milkers among my Devons as among any of the noted dairy breeds. So I thought I would not have the best, and bought more Devons from other noted herds with long records, and gave them another trial, but I found the Devon their equal and even giving more milk, so I have gone back to the Devon and let the others go, as I found the Devon was the farmer's cow, making their records on less feed than the others, so I have let all go but the Devons, as I find them equal in every respect to the others."

A gentleman who owns a ranch in South Dakota writes me as follows: "I want to buy two or three Devon bulls to turn on the range with my Shorthorn cows. High-grade Shorthorns are too slow for this short grass country. Herefords I do not like, and the ones I have tried, I have a few good Devon cows, and I find that they will last two or three years longer on the range than Shorthorns and always be in better fix; they have also proved to be the best breeders with a good calf every spring."

A breeder from North Carolina says of the Devon: "There have been breeding Devons for a good many years, and I do not think there is any other breed as good for this country. This is



## Horseman



The Baron Wilkes family has three excellent representatives out this year in rhythmic, 2:15; Baron de Shay, 2:19; and Baron Dillon, Jr., 2:17, all trotters.

Hudson is said to have declared before leaving Lexington that he would drive rhythmic in 2:04 in a race before the close of the season and that in 1903 rhythmic would beat Crescens of his own.

A new half-mile track and grand stand are being completed at Monticello, Iowa. The recognized association in Monticello is and has a capital fund of \$3,000. The opening fair and race meeting will be held September 16-19.

Zephyr, 2:13, the fast four-year-old trotter that went lame while warming up for the \$10,000 race at Detroit, has nearly recovered. Her owner, J. C. McKinney, of Titusville, Pa., is said to be willing to match her for any part of \$25,000 a side to trot against rhythmic when she is here again.

Cutting hoppers so as to cause them to part and prevent the wear from winning is as stupid as it is mean. The man who will resort to that should be expelled for life instead of suspended for the season, the penalty dealt out to offenders at Nashua, N. H., not long ago, and at Columbus, O., on the last inst.

Rhythmic has started three times this season to date and has won first money in all of them, in fact he has not yet lost a heat. He won the \$10,000 M. & M. stake at Detroit, the \$5,000 for 2:23 trotters at Columbus, and the \$1,500 purse for 2:30 trotters at Buffalo, where he took a record of 2:09 in the second heat.

The fair at Rich Hill, Mo., is said to have been a great success in point of attendance and good racing. We are sorry to hear that one of the horses that took part in the 2:20 trot, Warren Cox, owned by J. L. Stanley, of Bates County, Missouri, after winning two heats, died about two hours after the race was finished.

Miss Nina Phelps, of Watervliet, loved the record for woman drivers, held by herself, from 2:04 to 2:09, on July 31 at Island Park, Albany, N. Y. She drove Darle, a trotter owned by Charles T. Chapin, of Rochester, behind whom she performed the same feat last year. Darle was paced by a runner driven to a sulky.

It is seldom that a stallion and his get are seen winning races in fast time at the same meeting. There was such an instance, however, at the recent August meeting at Claymont, that won the 2:28 pace on July 25, and got a record of 2:15, was sired by Cyclops, that won the 2:16 pace on July 25, and went the fifth heat in 2:14.

The Roman, 2:10, bay gelding, five years old, by McKinney, 2:14, dam Wanda, 2:14, by Enos, 2:29, by E'etioner, is called the best trained trotter on the Grand Circuit. His trainer, R. Benson, can place him anywhere in a field of horses. He has won all of his starts this season without showing his best speed. The turf men who have seen him say he can trot in 2:08.

In Russia, every person who owns a horse is obliged to furnish a certificate of ownership. If a horse is sold this certificate must be produced and transferred to the name of the purchaser. The one who sells a horse must be responsible for its good condition and age, and must return the purchase money and give a fine if he deceives the buyer in his representations of its health or age.

The bay stallion, Red Roy, by Red Heat, formerly owned by Henry Heinemann of St. Louis County, lowered his record at Pontiac, Ill., on August 6, winning the 2:25 class trot in three straight heats in 2:24, 2:24, 2:21. There were nine starters in the race. If Red Roy continues to lower his record in this way Mr. Heinemann will be sorry he sold him when he did get fifteen hundred dollars for him.

Chimes is now credited with eight performers that have made the Abbot 2:04, Shadow Chimes 2:06, Fantasy 2:06, The Monk 2:07, Council Chimes 2:07, Merry Chimes 2:08, Dandy Chimes 2:08, and Ed Easton 2:04. The dams of all the above except Fantasy 2:06 and Merry Chimes, 2:08, were by Mambrino King. The dam of Fantasy was by Almonarch, 2:24, and Almonarch's dam was Hi, a thoroughbred daughter of Asteroid.

Dandy Jim, 2:04, the "Gray Ghost from Texas," is dead. He was one of the best campaigners on the turf in recent years. He had started in 98 races and won 48 of them, trotting 159 winning heats in 2:30 or better, of which 50 were in 2:15 or better—a number excelled by but two other trotting geldings, Azote and Kilmath. Few trotters possessed a higher flight of speed than Dandy Jim, and had he ever been fully controllable his record would have been even more brilliant.

T. S. Anglin, known throughout the country as the breeder of the noted stallion, Wilkes Boy, 2:24, died at Lexington, Ky., August 15. He was born in Ireland in May, 1830. He began life in Kentucky as a dairyman, but after breeding horses he entered extensively in the breeding business. Among the noted horses he turned out are Courier-Journal, 2:06; Halatone, 2:04; Patchen Boy, 2:10; York Boy, 2:09; Nellie A., 2:13, winner of two Futurities; Constantine, 2:12; Sternberg, 2:13, and others.

Of the thirty-two heats paced at Columbus nineteen were paced in 2:10 or better. Dan Patch cut three seconds from his record in an exhibition trial in 2:03; Roamer won his race in 2:07, 2:06; Fred S. Wedgewood won in 2:04, 2:04; Penny Dillard in 2:04, 2:04; Eldorado in 2:04, 2:04; Captain Sphinx in 2:04; Dan R. in 2:04, 2:04; Twinkle in 2:04, 2:04; Major Muscovite in 2:04; Grenline in 2:04, 2:04; Byrle Wilkes won her race in the 2:04, 2:04, 2:04, average, 2:04. The Roman and Leola tied for the

fastest time, trotting with 2:04. Ella Lee and Poteen won the slowest heats in 2:17.

The action of the judges at the Columbus meeting in suspending Eldorado, 2:04, for one year probably means a loss of thousands of dollars to his owner, W. H. Sims & Son, of Dayton, O., who are prominent in business circles and men of unquestioned integrity. "It seems hard on them," says The Horse Breeder, "but it emphasizes the fact that men who have good horses should not trust them in the hands of dishonest trainers. Eldorado was not entered in a race in which he cannot compete. Next year he must start in the 2:04 class. No large stakes are offered for the extremely fast ones for there are so few of them that associations cannot afford it."

Dan Patch's remarkable feat of pacing a mile in 2:03, at Columbus has led to arrangements for a special race at the Brighton Beach Grand Circuit meeting, in which M. E. Sturges' unbeaten son of Joe Patchen will measure strides for the first time with the free-for-all cash—Prizee Alonzo was won at Anacosta, 2:04. The race is to take place on Saturday, August 16, for a free purse of \$3,000. M. E. McHenry will drive Dan Patch, Mart Demarest will handle Alert, and John Dickerson will be behind Anacosta. Never before in the history of harness racing have three horses with records below 2:10 come together. Should the track be as fast as it was last year there is a chance that Star Pointer's champion race record of 2:04 will be lowered.

Two years ago a fox terrier dog was an inseparable companion of the pacing stallion, Hal B., 2:04, during his campaign, and when, during the following winter, the dog was killed the stallion missed it very much. This season when Trainer Snow's stable arrived at Syracuse a plump Plymouth Rock pullet selected Hal B. as her constant companion. In short time she and the stallion became the best of friends. When the stable was shipped from Plymouth to Detroit, biddy went along and later made the trip to Cleveland. Whenever the horse lies down in the stall the pullet may be found sitting on his back, and while he is being led around in the cooling-out process after his race work his feathered companion will sit on his back evidently enjoying her ride.

Dan R., winner of the 2:30 pace, is a horse standing nearly sixteen hands, a horse standing nearly sixteen hands, and is a well-washed chestnut gelding that to look at would hardly inspire confidence in his lasting ability, but this idea is destroyed when one comes to sit and see him race for seven or eight heats, says "The Horseman." Without any reflection on his driver's ability, it may be said that he has been called upon to carry a number of unnecessary heats in the two races that he has won in the Grand Circuit. His breeding in both the top and bottom crosses is made up of Indiana's best pacing blood that has made so many of that state's horses famous. He is what is denominated by horsemen, a leg pacer, and something of the ordinary may happen in order to make him break.

They tell a good one on "Knap" McCarthy, says The American Sportsman. He has Aggie Medium, the champion winner of second moneys in America, and that to date has never won a race. She has at least twenty-five second and third moneys to her credit, however. She won second money at Detroit this season, also finishing in second place in the summary at Cleveland. It looked like she could win at Albany, as at Cleveland she was separately timed at 2:06, yet when she got to the front she simply "sat down" and would not try even under the severest punishment McCarthy could administer. "Bob" Carnathan, Tom Dunbar, all who have raced her thus far, have been schooled to win money and escape the cord accompanying it, till now she is not at home unless one horse is ahead of her, even if it be but a few feet. McCarthy tried at Albany, and had his money on the Pilot Medium mare, but it was the old, old story, so often repeated, they tried running her and she died on the trot, then they trailed and came on the stretch, but it was not possible to get her to the wire a heat winner. She was second in 2:12, third in 2:13, then fifth in 2:12, when the race went over. Mr. Billings paid \$3,225 for her, sold her for \$600, as she was not a matinee mare of some day she may forget her lines and reach 2:10, where she belonged three seasons ago, as she can trot a quarter in 31 seconds and a half in 1:30.

McKinney, 2:14, left for his home at Bloomington, Ind., last Saturday morning in a handsomely fitted up car on which was the inscription "McKinney, 2:14, champion sire of the world," says "The Breeder and Sportsman." In the car when the train pulled out from the Oakton, Mo., station, Mr. H. B. Gentry, proud of his recent purchase and already deeply in love with the grand stallion that was in the very pink of condition. To the writer, who has seen McKinney nearly every year since he was raced, the son of Aleyone never looked better. He was in good flesh, and his color showed as at his best. Mr. Gentry was joined by Dr. P. O. O'Rear, a prominent veterinary surgeon of Indianapolis, who came to California to inspect McKinney for Mr. Gentry, and who had been spending a week in this state. It was at Dr. O'Rear's suggestion that Mr. Gentry asked for a price on McKinney, the two gentlemen agreeing between themselves several months ago that he was the greatest stallion in America. While in San Jose Dr. O'Rear purchased the very handsome brood mare, Our Lady, by Nearest, 2:24 (full brother to John A. McKernon, 2:04), dam by Astro, granddam by Venture, 2:24. Our Lady is a show ring mare in looks and has at her side a four months old filly by McKinney and is again in foal to him. Both Mr. Gentry and Dr. O'Rear were in love with California and had nothing but praise for its climate, its soil, its horses and its people. Mr. Gentry, who is now on the road in the Eastern states, tells us he will bring the largest and best to California next year. He is known as the leading trainer of horses and dogs in America, and has accumulated a large fortune in the show business, having started with nothing and made his way to the front by his own energy and ability. He aims to own the greatest breeding farm in America and to make it a paying investment, his idea being to start with the very best to be had and then breed up. We hope his venture will be most successful and if he chooses as well with his mares as he has with his stallion he cannot fail. There will always be a warm place

in the hearts of Californians for McKinney, and his future will be watched with great interest by everyone.

Twelve open purses of \$1,000 each are part of the Terre Haute Grand Circuit card. These offerings are for trotters of the 2:10, 2:12, 2:14, 2:16, 2:18, and 2:20 classes; 2:06, 2:08, 2:10, 2:12, 2:14, and 2:16 pacers, entries closing September 2, at five per cent, records that day not barring. On the day previous to closing for open purses, payments fall due on the stake events. These are the Terre Haute Prize, \$10,000, for trotting foals of 1899; the 2:30 class trotters and 2:16 class pacers, \$5,000 each; both divisions of the Terre Haute Matron Stake, \$3,000 for foals of 1900, and 2:15 and 2:16 trotters and 2:14 pacers, \$1,500 each. The grand total for the Terre Haute meeting of 1902 is \$35,000, making it easily the banner event of the Hoosier state.

A practical writer on harness racing topics, who fills the turf department of the "Boston Telegraph," has concluded that the horses which are taken South to be wintered have no advantage over those wintered in the North, when it comes to campaigning them, and in support of his belief he says: "Is there any advantage gained by taking horses to Southern tracks for winter training? This is a question upon which there has always been difference of opinion among horsemen. If one has a stable of youngsters whose speed it is hoped to develop, more can be accomplished by training them over tracks like that at Memphis and other points in the sunny South, than a stable of winter trainers, whose speed is all developed, and who, doubtless, will be wintered here in the North with just as good results. This was shown in the 2:10 trot at Readville the first week in July. All of the four which started were wintered in New England: Dolly Bidwell, the winner, at the home of her owner, T. H. Phair, who lives at Freque, Maine, just outside the Arctic circle; Susie J., at the Fox Farm, Ponkapog, Mass.; Polindexter at the Dover (N. H.) track, and Temple Wilkes, at Mystic Park, Boston. If it is difficult to properly fit horses for the early races in the North, it is the fact that all four of these horses trotted the best race of their lives at Readville to be explained?"

The New England writer could have instanced several other examples, as shown by the racing this spring, says the "Horse World," going to show that horses may be wintered in the North and be in shape to race against the best in his class early in the season. It is true that Direct Hal, Shadow Chimes, The Monk, Fred S. Wedgewood and Gold Brick were wintered in the South, but Dan Patch, Greenline, Major Delmar, Dick Lee and Darwin, all winners at Detroit, were wintered in the North. It is also worth noting that Northern wintered horses forced Direct Hal, Shadow Chimes, rhythmic, Fred S. Wedgewood and Gold Brick out in their winning races at Detroit, while a single one of the Northern bred winners was forced out by a horse that was wintered in the South. It is doubtless pleasant for a trainer to spend his winters in the South, but so far as the horses are concerned, events seem to prove that they can be wintered and put in shape to race just as well in the North.

## BLUE BULL NOTES.

By L. E. Clement.

King Walnut, 2:16, is a new one to the credit of Walnut Boy and his ninth standard pacer. Dewey Redwood, 2:18, is the second standard pacer to the credit of Redwood Redmon, 2:01. Warren Cox, by Dr. Cox, died after his race at Rich Hill, Mo. Savannah Maid, by Noreatur, has a new race record of 2:14 and is a good one to the credit of the St. Joseph sire, who is making a great showing as a speed sire.

Little Timber, 2:16, is the way it reads now. His sire, Goodwood, 2:24, also adds a new 2:30 trotter, making six trotters and one pacer to his credit up to date. Columbus says Fortune Hunter had good opportunities in the north part of Green County, Missouri, where there are few that ever heard of him. He was such a thing as a standard trotter or pacer. That is the kind of opportunities that bequeaths to oblivion.

Easter Prince, 2:24, at Fort Scott, Kas., was sired by Prince Medium, the dead Kansas sire. Easter Prince was foaled on Easter and is a brother to Prince, 2:18, and has won himself a high-class trotting race horse.

Merrybrook, by Meadowbrook, took a new record of 2:24, in winning a six heat race at Fort Scott, Kas. Merrybrook has the size and speed for a coach horse sire. Exodus, 2:18, was a heat from Dewey Redwood, 2:18. The year book on page 374 says he is said to be by Jay D. and made his record September 24, 1901, at Pontiac, Mich.

Emma S., 2:25, at Friend, Neb., is by Askey, 2:34. The year book gives her dam as Indian Pet, 2:28. The year book may be right. Still, I think she was of the dam of Try Me, 2:24, a daughter of Indian Pet.

The mare Little Helen, sold by Mike Reardon, of Indianapolis, as by Don Felix, has taken a wagon record of 2:15, with an amateur driver and a race record of 2:15. Her breeder says she was sired by Apple Jack, sire of seven pacers, and her breeding throughout is purely an Indiana pacing pedigree. Now, we will see what the next year book will do with her. She seems to be a trotter, no matter what her pedigree may be. What is Flower, sire of roan gelding Albert, 2:12, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Genoa, sire of the gray gelding George S., 2:26, reduced August 8 to 2:24 at Warren, O. Jim Fenton, 2:24, started eight times this year, reduced his record the same day to 2:18. The year book says he is said to be by Henry F., but I won't have a chance to start for it, if the scamp don't mend his gait, for he is as slick a "wigler" as ever you saw "lift sand."

My old "Patchen mare," Helen Blazes, dropped a dandy red colt, foal July 21st ult., by Kahoka Boy, 1:57, sire of Doctor Buckner, 2:19. The colt has a star and snip. I have named him "Buck Spencer." In compliment to the owner of Konie, 2:24, that I bred and raised, and my son turned and raced to a 2-year-old record of 2:25. My young son entered in the "Horse Review" Futurity \$10,000 stake No. 8, but I won't have a chance to start for it, if the scamp don't mend his gait, for he is as slick a "wigler" as ever you saw "lift sand."

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MAHBRO, JR. Peakesville, Mo., August 10, 1902.

Notes from MAMBRINO, JR. Editor RURAL WORLD: I met friend O. C. Newbury, of Argyle, Iowa, last Wednesday at the "Battle of Athens" celebration and he said I just about diagnosed his case right when he said in speaking of him and some others in a recent communication, "once a horseman always a horseman." He is just as enthusiastic in his love for a good horse as he ever was and breeds and buys and sells them, but he does not devote the time to them that he formerly did—that is "all the difference."

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sires that have from one to four performers that should be credited to them as sires. Others probably have had their attention called to as many more.

"The Horse Review" has in their list of performers with new records Miss Delmar, Miss Delmar, has not equalled any record during the season and while she is winning a part of the money she seems to be willing to do it in slower time than 2:14.

Rich Hill home horses are showing up. Blonda Redwood paced in 2:12, after driving Gus Waible out in 2:14. Red Pepper, by the same sire, won the three-year-old pace in a little slower than standard time. Dewey Redwood took the mark 2:20 on the new half-mile track at Fort Scott, Kas., and Riley B. drove Dan Patch out in 2:34. What other town can show up as much speed and that is not near all of it, by any manner of means.

The reasons for drawing a line somewhere seem to be accumulating; the old three in five system without limit should be abolished. Five heats in the same race is enough for any set of horses and all the audience can enjoy. Few horses are in shape for six to nine heats. I saw at Higginsville Tornado and Dick Smith at the close of one of those long drawn out races when it would have been impossible to have driven either horse a mile at a funeral gait and Tornado in an hour had acute laminitis. Divide at the end of the fifth heat should be the password all over the country.

## QUESTION FOR OUR VETERINARY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Will you please tell me through your paper how to treat a mule which got lame in one hind leg and after a while went lame in both legs. The lameness seems to be drawn from front of hip to stiff joint. It looks as if a cord in that part of the leg had become contracted. She plowed most of the summer, but went lame. When she makes water it is red. She is in good grass but is getting poor. What can I do for her and will she get well? My pigs have had cough. They are fed corn and run on grass. They weigh 50 pounds each. What must I do for them? What will my colt and what must I do for it? It got out on a wire in pasture last June. We put a little grease on it but it has not healed and he stands on his toe; foot pitches forward. Was cut just above the hock into the hoof on both sides of foot and it has left a crease and ridge on both sides of foot and hoof.

What is best to do for lumps on cattle? They come sometimes on and around head and neck and sometimes on the body.

W. P. VAN HAY.

REPLY BY T. E. WHITE, V. S.

Rheumatism is just as difficult to cure in animals as it is in man. However, try the following: One-half teaspoonful of salicylate of sodium, two teaspoonfuls of commercial hypophosphite of sodium, dissolve both in one pint of water and drench; repeat this drench twice a day for one week then stop for a week. If found necessary repeat again as above. Also rub twice a day the cramped muscles of the hips.

I would recommend substituting wheat or oats for the corn. Maybe your pigs have worms; worms often produce coughing in pigs and hogs.

For the barb wire wound in colt's hoof, soak a large piece of cotton batting in 10 per cent water solution of carbolic acid, lay this snugly over the wound and hold it in position with a good strong bandage; repeat this dressing once every twenty-four hours.

You must give a better description of the lumps on your cattle, for it may be some disease, such as actinomycosis, tuberculosis or some other malady.

T. E. WHITE.

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## TRAINER'S METHODS.

A writer in the "Horse Review" last spring said:

"I find of mine who is a successful trainer of trotters is very fond of starting an argument with the assertion that 'No man knows how to train harness horses.' He backs up this remarkable statement with a long string of stories tending to show that no two successful trainers handle horses alike, therefore he reasons that only one can possibly be right and that the odds are 100 to 1 that there is not even one that knows his business. It's such an amusing line of talk and the gentleman who handles it is such a good fellow that I am tempted to help him out this week with a little fresh evidence.

We have plenty of first-class talent in the sulky at Memphis and opportunities for comparing training methods are correspondingly abundant. Take Scott McCoy and Ed Geers, for instance. They are stable side by side and both have horses galore that can step your eye out. Mr. Geers shows most all of his with short feet fore and aft. He likes their feet about the same length all around and uses a great many square-toed front shoes, even on horses that are double-gaited and inclined to singlefoot or pace. I overheard Clarence Kope, the blacksmith, say the other day, that there was only one man in the world that could train a double-gaited colt with a square-toed front shoe, and that was Mr. Geers.

Scott McCoy, on the other hand, likes a pretty fair length of foot and an even, strongly short foot behind on most of his good ones. I don't think he has a horse in his stable at present that is working in a square-toed front shoe. He has a few though, that wear square-toed shoes behind. The trotter Joy Maker, 2:15, in Scott's string, was developed by J. B. Chandler, and "Chan" had him rigged with a short foot and a checked hind very high. Now Scott works him with a regulation shoe on a good length of foot and lets him carry his head low. Mr. Geers never checks a horse very high and it would be my guess that if he had Joy Maker he would show him quite like Chan and check him as Scott has him checked.

Mr. Geers does not believe in kicking straps and never uses one on a colt or horse. Another common article, around most training stables, that Scott does not use is a gaiting pole or side-strap. He believes in straightening up the crooked going things with shoes and skillful reining. I notice that the first thing he tries to do with a new one is to teach it to speed with a slack rein. The handsome colt Keneer, by Ponce de Leon, 2:13, that joined the string during the winter, has a disagreeable habit of carrying his head far around to one side. Scott immediately commenced to teach him to go with a loose rein, and it was not long before he was as straight as an arrow.

Mr. Geers never pulls his horses, but if one starts to go sideways or carry his head out of line he never hesitates to use a gaiting-pole or strap on the horse's side or a stick on his head. His handsome chestnut gelding, Lord March, has been wearing a stick on his head lately.

Lord March is, by the way, one of the handsomest horses in Mr. Geers' stable. He is a breezy looking dark chestnut, carries his head up and goes with more action than most of his tribe. He has been asked to step through the stretch better than a 2:30 shot several times lately and looks good to the critics. Mr. Geers has five or six green trotters that are acting as if they would do in this season and he will not be able to sort them out until he asks them to go m'ies up.

In our advertising columns will be found the offer of a prime lot of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep by Henry D. Burruss, Carrollton, Ill.

THE BLIND TROTTER RHYTHMIC.

Will a blind horse yet hold the world's trotting record? The famous trotting driver, Scott Hudson, says so, and other Kentucky trainers and drivers who have watched the sensational black white blind rhythmic in his training. His year concur in the high opinion that the sandy-haired driver of Audubon Boy fame has passed upon the sightless son of Oakland Baron. Hudson declared before leaving Lexington that he would drive the horse in 2:04 in a race before the close of the season, and that in 1903 rhythmic would beat Crescens of his own. There is no more interesting history connected with any horse now prominent in the trotting world than that of the winner of the classic M. & M. at 1902.

Rhythmic is a Kentucky production out and out, as his sire and dam were both bred in that state, and all hail from one section. Bourbon County, he was broken as a two-year-old, but after showing his ability to trot fast even at that tender age, was attacked with pink eye. It was a long siege before he recovered, and then his sight was affected. He had not gone totally blind at the age of 3, when Doug Thomas began to drive him in his half-mile track race. But he could discern objects dimly, and this made him sensitive and an unusually dangerous colt to handle. Thomas finally drove him a mile in 2:12 to a cart, as he was always afraid to trust himself behind rhythmic with a sulky. Shortly after this performance the colt became frightened and ran away with Thomas, finally turning over the cart in Stoner Creek. Neither trainer nor horse were injured. Thomas, however, had enough of the black horse and Jesse Turney, his owner, turned him over to James Hukill to handle the rest of the season. Hukill never asked anything fast of him, making no efforts to fit him for racing last year.

This season Turney made arrangements with Scott Hudson to take the horse, which, in the meantime, had become almost totally blind. He can just distinguish between light and dark, and notes the difference when a lantern is brought into his stall at night, although he cannot locate its direction. When Hudson began to drive rhythmic this season the great horse had little confidence in himself, and the noted driver hooked a third line to his riggings, with a guide strap at his chin. He drove him only a few days in this manner, as rhythmic soon learned the driver's voice, and now a word from Hudson is law to the blind horse. After seeing the great horse work the first quarter at the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association track in 0:31, J. L. Drulen, the wealthy Beardstown owner, who has Onward Silver, Chase and other great horses in training, offered \$10,000 for rhythmic, but, acting on Hudson's ad-

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Why pay Middleman's Profit when you can buy at Factory Prices. This Elegant Best PATENT LEVELED GOLD ROLLED STEEL LINED THROUGHOUT with genuine FIREPROOF LININGS. Extra Heavy Fire-Box Linings. HEAVY WOOD OR COAL. SHIPPED C. O. D. In 15 Days. Guaranteed. Resolute W. E. RALSTON STEEL RANGE MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. A, 320 Olive Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. WRITE AT ONCE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

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The following program is uniform for each meeting:

## FIRST DAY.

2:50 trot .....Purse, \$125

## SECOND DAY.

2:40 pace .....Purse, \$150

2:25 trot .....Purse, \$150

## THIRD DAY.

Free-for-all pace .....Purse, \$150

2:35 trot .....Purse, \$150

## FOURTH DAY.

2:25 pace .....Purse, \$150

Free-for-all trot .....Purse, \$150

Edina, Mo., Aug. 25-29; R. J. Raleigh, Secretary.

Kahoka, Mo., Sept. 2-5; J. W. McDermott, Secretary.

Memphis



## Home Circle

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
AFTERWHILE.

Oh, beautiful dream of afterwhile,  
How thy promise cheers the heart!  
Each human face will wear a smile,  
A radiance thou'lt impart.  
Afterwhile,  
Winter may linger, flowers fade—after-  
while,  
The snow will melt, the glad sun glow,  
Life will escape from care and gulf;  
Naught but joy will the spirit know,  
Afterwhile.  
The friend estranged  
Will turn to us in a loving glance;  
In harmony will all be changed  
To lasting peace, to holy grace,  
And we shall find abiding place,  
Afterwhile.

—MAY MYRTLE.

A KNIGHT OF THE TWENTIETH  
CENTURY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The July 25th issue of your paper has just come to hand, containing Mr. McVey's article on the low moral status of the young men and women of modern society. The lady states facts which, although revolting to the mind of any lover of his race, are nevertheless too true to life. I heartily sympathize with this lady, and all sensible, right-minded women, in their efforts to stem this growing tide of immorality which threatens like a plague to overturn American society and modern civilization.

I think it is high time for some young man, or old man, to take up this much-trodden subject in the columns of the RURAL WORLD, when worried ladies are obliged to consult the midnight oil in writing up remedies and offering suggestions for those evils. Indeed, the poor women have to take up and defend the temperance question and every other noble social reform. Now, I propose to offer a few suggestions and assist the gentler sex to remedy present conditions. Social purity is indeed more important than the temperance question which has been lauded to the skies. It is the root of all public and private virtue, the source of domestic happiness, the guarantee of wedded bliss and the brightest ornament of youth.

There was a social purity congress held at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul delivered a long and eloquent lecture on that occasion before a notable gathering of ladies and gentlemen, calling attention to the enormity of the evil and urging the necessity of training and developing the heart and conscience equally with the intellect of youth. He said genius cannot flourish in a life of immorality; that a wicked young man should be ostracized with as much scorn as disrepute; that modern laws, usages and customs of society, we do not recognize the clean soul in masculinity as well as in femininity.

In Cortina, in Italy, 900 years B. C., the corruption and immorality of the city had become so great as to threaten the ruin of it and its inhabitants. Pythagoras, a wise philosopher of that day, saw the danger, and said the remedy must begin with the women. He ordered that on a certain day they should bring all their jewelry and costly fineries to the temple, deposit them there for one year and dress more modestly and becomingly in future. This change had the desired effect, and the city was saved. If pagan women could by their united action effect such a marvelous transformation in the social condition five centuries before the rise of Christianity, who shall dare set limits to the power for good of the Christian mothers, wives and daughters of the twentieth century?

This topic is passed over by ministers and preachers, and the liquor, or even the tobacco habit is discussed as though they were the only great evils to be avoided by the youth of the land. The remedy must principally with the parents. "As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined" is a truism very applicable to the training of youth. The first virtue to inculcate in the youthful mind is obedience, upon which foundation all the other virtues rest. The parents should be intelligent enough to know what the other necessary and useful virtues are and should instill their practice by these three means: example, precept and the rod.

The pagan world furnishes a shining example of the virtue of obedience of children to their parents. Coriolanus, a Roman general who flourished five hundred years before Christ, after a long banishment from his own country gathered a large army, and in a spirit of revenge planned to attack the city of Rome. He led his vast army to the very gates of the city and threatened it with ruin. Several Senators and the most prominent public men came forth, begging the haughty victor to spare the city, but without avail; he would not desist from his purpose. Finally his mother, a little weak old woman, was, as a last resort, brought into his presence. She extended her frail arm, and in a commanding tone said: "My son, you must not sack the city." He replied: "Rome is saved, but your son is lost," and, turning away, raised the siege. What a worthy son! What a noble mother! Such exalted characters illuminate the darkness of paganism and shine forth so brilliantly that the misty veil of twenty-four centuries cannot obscure them.

I shall conclude by calling attention to that noble Roman matron, the mother of the Gracchi, who, while at court and surrounded by high-born ladies bedecked with jewels and ornaments of great price, on being asked, "Where are your jewels?" made answer by pointing with pride to her children, saying: "These are my jewels and their virtues are my ornaments."

GEO. KAVANAGH.

Pulaski Co.

Will Mrs. A. Greener, Cleveland county, Okla., please send to this office her post-office address?

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system entering through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is to be healed at the good cost can be derived from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It is sold in bottles and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Trial bottles free.

10¢ Sold by Druggists; price 75¢ per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.  
FROM "BLUE BELLS" OF MISSOURI.

Dear Home Circle: Welcome to our new editor and Godspeed our old one and his good wife. We miss our dear Mrs. Mary Anderson, whose name has so long been associated with the Circle. We were so surprised to know she was our Mrs. Chubbuck. It seems like there is a missing link without a "Mrs. Mary Anderson" in the Circle. However, we are glad to make Mrs. C.'s acquaintance, and hope she will come often, for "there are no friends like old friends to help us bear the load that all must bear who journey over life's uneven road." An old saying and pretty verse.

"Old boys, old wine, old nankin blue;  
All things, in short, to which belong  
The charm, the grace that time makes strong—  
All these I prize, (but enter noise)  
Old friends are best."  
So while we love Mrs. Chubbuck, will she please forgive us for loving "Mrs. Mary Anderson" best.

It is August. There is a glare of sunshine everywhere. The long country roads are fringed with ragged, dusty weeds, winding through gravelly ways, over bridges past peasant farm houses, where the desolate fields are bereft of sheaf and shorn of beauty, tall, yellow sunflower, Purple Asters and Golden Rod nod drowsily, waiting a sweet perfume to passers-by. Large fields of corn, waving kindly heads in the southern breeze, tell of plentiful rain and sunshine and bountiful good crops. In the stillness of the woods, where nature's children take midday rest, even the forest trees seem to catch the soothing spirit and rest unconscious for a time. Then when noon-tide heat has passed and evening comes and cooling dews descend, the shrill song of the screech owl and the cricket chirp, and down to the pasture pond the frogs begin to croak. Among the meadow grasses, close by the hedge, comes the evening lullaby of the quail. Who does not know and love "Bob White"? Down the shady lane the cows stand grazing toward home, and are slowly wending their way hence, stopping now and then to get a choice bit of clover or grass. The fervid day has passed, and around and over all a blue sky, "on whose blue sea are phantom ships that drift and drift and lose themselves in far immensity."

A though someone accuses Blue Bells of first suggesting the photo idea, she has been almost the last to send hers. We earnestly hope every contributor will send in their photo. We would like to have a "Home Circle Album" and have every writer's face therein. We have a splendid artist here; we have nothing against the artist, but "pictures" have a way of their own. We selected this from three proofs. One resembled Jack Spratt's wife, and this is rather on the order of Jack himself. We would say for ourselves (as there is no one else to say it for us), that we are just between the two, even though the "picture" contradicts the fact. Now for a photo of our good editor's wife and all the rest.

We are having rain three times a week. Threshing progresses slowly. Indeed, our farmers are never better. Indeed, this year and last differ mightily, and I am afraid we are not thankful and grateful enough for all the great blessings we've had this year. It seems to me more like fall as the month advances. Some predict an early frost. There come our hungry little chickens—neither are they, but they have about fifty little chicks to "pester the life out of us." Our early chickens did well, and we thought we would try a few later ones. But whether it will pay or not remains to be seen. We are canning corn and tomatoes together for winter soups. Try a few jars of it. We have no fruit to speak of. Last year we canned 26 quarts of peaches, and this year haven't a peach on the trees. Have some apples, which we enjoy baked, stewed and raw.

Would say to all who contemplate moving to come to Missouri. This is truly the garden spot of the world. Crops are enormous and fine. There are many Illinois farmers buying farms near us. We would like to have about half an acre of peaches, and this year haven't a peach on the trees. Have some apples, which we enjoy baked, stewed and raw.


ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF A SIGH.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Allow me to indulge in a bit of pedantry in order to pave the way to what I want to say on a very interesting and important subject, and I'll promise to be good hereafter. All A. B. C. students of physiology know that muscles are voluntary and involuntary, the former being under the control of the will and the latter sort working along under the direction of that governor of the human engine, the cerebellum.

The muscles which clothe the skeleton, those of trunk and limbs, and enable man to walk and work, are voluntary. The will directs them by cerebral mental processes and they obey implicitly. The heart, which is one great muscle, or bunch of muscles, is a familiar example of the involuntary. Its action is fortunately beyond our control. The muscles which regulate the breathing apparatus are the intercostal muscles of the ribs and the diaphragm in the chest. The abdominal muscles. The lungs themselves are a mass of air-cells, and exercise no control over the act of inspiration or expiration. The abdominal and rib muscles cause the chest to expand, thus creating a vacuum in the lungs and air rushes in to fill it; the pressure on the lungs by reversing the process, squeezes the air out, similar to the action of a pair of bellows.

Now one of the strange things of human physiology is the fact that these muscles are both voluntary and involuntary. To my mind, it is one of nature's "apparent" mistakes. Down deep in my inner consciousness I do not believe nature makes a mistake. FROM HER STANDPOINT. From our poor, weak human point of view, we often think mistakes are made.

People breathe right. It is because they have voluntarily given the whole job over to the involuntary department. A large part of what we call civilization is getting adjusted to it. In a state of pure savagery, the very nature of the life itself was conducive to health, so far as the physiological functions were concerned. The active out-of-door life of the Troglodyte compelled him to breathe freely of pure air, which, in turn, did its work of blood purifying with the least waste. Either we have become indolent or careless, or both. It is undoubtedly true that the man of sedentary habits does not get enough air, and the oxygenation of the food he so zealously eats is incomplete. He is like a furnace full



**STRENGTH**

Twenty-five years ago in asquinting jewelry with the strength of the Jas. Ross Stiffened Cold Watch Case, an enterprising man used the method here shown. Jas. Ross Cases are still the strongest cases made. As good as solid gold in appearance. Better than solid gold in wearing quality. Less than solid gold in cost. In a word, they are the best.

**JAS. BOSS**

**Stiffened Cold Watch Case**

There is a layer of very hard composition between an inside and outside layer of solid gold reducing the cost of the case, and adding greatly to its strength. BOSS Cases are guaranteed to wear for 25 years; are recognized as standard, and sold as such by all jewelers. Write us for a booklet.

The Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia.

By This Mark You Know Them

### MORNING MUSIC.

In the mornin', when you first get up  
Before the sun has risen,  
An' go out to feed your feathered flock  
An' let 'em out of prison;  
An' your neighbor on the 'lavin' farm  
Is a-callin' o' his cattle,  
An' over on the center road  
You can hear a wagon rattle;  
An' the horses hear you at the crib,  
An' whinner in the stable;  
An' the pigs set up a squealin'  
As loud as they are able;  
An' the cock-a-dappin' o' his wings  
An' crowin' like a major;  
An' the hens a-singin' 'round him  
Like they done it on a wagger;  
An' the cow a-waitin' at the bars  
Till you can hear an' milk an' feed her;  
An' the turkeys startin' for the field  
To try to catch a toper.  
An' wander through the woods all day  
To pick up their own livin'.  
An' get in shape for the tootin' pan  
Along 'bout next Thanksgiving;  
I like a-putterin' round the barn  
At airy morn', no matter  
If there s'n't no one to talk to,  
You can hear the noise an' clatter  
O' the live stock at the poultry  
A-jowin' an' a-singin'.  
But as welcome sound as any  
Is the breakfast bell a-ringin'.  
—WILL CLARK.

### THE USE OF LEMONS.

"A wise use of nature's remedies as food accessories will not only add to the pleasure of eating, but furnish all the digests necessary, without resorting to artificial help," says the Philadelphia "Press."

"The acid of lemon (citric) while too strong to use undiluted with some other substance or neutralized with oils, is the most digestible and wholesome of all acids, and the most serviceable, as it can be used for all practical purposes when the introduction of an acid is necessary to food."

"Another great virtue it possesses, which will recommend it to all cautious housewives, is that it is a natural and wholesome acid which they may obtain from nature's laboratory without fear of adulteration, although be it known that it is cheaper to produce pure cider vinegar than an imitation of the same; the apple crop governs the supply, however, and when the supply is less than the demand, artificial methods may be resorted to."

The several acids of vegetable product all probably act in the process of digestion and nutrition in much the same way; exerting a solvent action upon many of the food substances. Regarding them in the light of nutrients, they would be of little value, as they cannot be taken in sufficient quantity to perceptibly increase the vital powers.

### TOWN RUN BY WOMEN.

Away in a sequestered little nook on the Pembroke (Welsh) coast there is a village entirely managed by women. In Langum—for such is the hamlet's name—woman reigns supreme. She is the dominating force of the mart of trade, the household financier, the family accountant, and, in fact, fills all the positions which, in any other community, whether civilized or not, are, by established precedent, voted to man, says London "Answers."

Langum has a race apart from the world in its laws, in its exclusion of the stranger, and in its utter disregard of the vast area of world and things lying beyond its borders. Its caste life is dominated by two all-powerful factors—woman and oysters. There are men in Langum, but they exert little or no influence upon the affairs of the quiet little Welsh village.

The Langum man neither is nor pretends to be. He recognizes the right of woman to own and rule, and is perfectly satisfied to be a subject, as Anne Jones' man or Mary Williams' man.

He neither requires nor appreciates compassion. Sitting on an evening at his cottage door with his faithful brood playing round him, his wife and daughter busy within, reckoning the gains of the day's work, he is vexed by no mental anxiety or perplexity, divested of all responsibilities of life, he is as pleased as the oyster for which his native place is famed.

### SELF-CULTURE AND SUCCESS.

A man does not need a college education in order to succeed in any ordinary business. You may reach a commanding position in the commercial, or political world without attaining a high degree of scholarship. You may be successful in the purely material meaning of the word, without any appreciation of the nobler things of life. You may be a millionaire, with great influence in your community, and yet be almost wholly ignorant of books, art, music, or travel. But this is a very narrow view of success. In the meaning of life not broadened and beautiful by an expansive mind, a wider horizon, and the satisfaction of finer culture?

The glory of a sunset, the beauty of a landscape, or the delicate loveliness of a rose or a lily is not necessary to our mere animal existence, but it adds much to the sum of the highest things of life. Pictures and draperies are not necessary to a wall, oriental rugs to a floor, or delicate pieces of statuary and bric-a-brac to the furniture of a room; libraries lined with noble books are not ab-

olutely essential to bare existence; a knowledge of the mysteries and beauties of science, the fascination of literature, the delights of music and art—none of these things is necessary to the support of life; but how barren life would be without them! If we were suddenly deprived of these things, what could we substitute for them to differentiate our lives from those of animals?—Success for July.

### AUGUST.

Still skies, still woods, still sheets of purest water, and still flocks and herds. The sun no longer blazing, but muffled in a veil of pale blue. The eagerness of spring gone, now all but incredible as having ever existed: the birds hushed and hiding; the bee, so nimble once, fallen asleep over his own cinder press in the shadow of the golden apple. All nature is a vast sacred goblet, filling drop by drop to the brim, and not to be shaken. In August nature will go its own way, and seek its own peace.—James Lane Allen.

### A CEMENT TO MEND CHINA.

The fabulous price which one has to pay for a small bottle of indifferent cement for mending glassware and china, which contains hardly enough material to mend one piece, makes it advisable for every housewife to use that made at home, and as I have used this cement with success I will tell the readers of the "Household" how to make an exceedingly strong cement, and one not expensive, and also easily made. It is made by mixing plaster of paris with gum arabic (half and half of each) and it forms a thick solution. You apply it to the broken edges with a small camel's hair paint brush; be careful to untie the broken parts evenly and set away to dry.

### A CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT.

Mrs. M. Hall, 405 Eleventh street, Des Moines, Iowa, has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to any one enclosing stamped envelope.

Beware of the woman who never made a bed in her life; who pins her clothes where there should be buttons; who pets a dog instead of her baby; who buys br-a-brac for the parlor and borrows kitchen utensils from her neighbors; who talks about her neighbors' affairs, or who knows more of outdoor affairs than of household duties.

## Poultry

### FACTS FOR POULTRYMEN.

Rhode Island Experiment Station has issued a bulletin upon poultry feeding. In which some of its results are given, although no complete report has yet been made. The following generalities are taken from the bulletin:

The daily maintenance for a 2 kilo-gram hen (4-5 pounds) is protein, 64 grams (an ounce avoirdupois is equal to 28.35 grams); fat, 25 grams; carbohydrates, 25.5 grams. A hen, when laying, requires, protein, 12 grams; fat, 7 grams; carbohydrates, 45 grams.

With poultry, as with other animals, the value of the food is determined by the amount digested. Poultry, even less than horses or swine, digest crude fiber, and coarse protein of buckwheat, or wheat, is digested in inferior degree.

Kaffir and Indian corn are more digestible fed whole than when fed as meal; but the reverse is true of cornmeal. Fine gravel increased the digestibility of the nutrients, especially of protein and crude fiber. Long and sharp splinters of glass or dry bone should be avoided. Grit for hens should be larger than wheat kernels and smaller than kernels of corn. Sweet skim milk in unlimited quantities can be given to chickens with advantage, but sour milk must be fed with caution. Sour milk should be thoroughly coagulated by heating, and the curd only to be fed.

The average egg product was somewhat in favor of the hens having the less fat in their food, and the eggs laid by them averaged larger. Hens fed linseed meal mottled nearly all at the same time, and rapidly and earlier in the season than those which received tallow. A high-nitrogenous ration should be given during the molting season. Salt, at the rate of one ounce a day for 100 fowls, can be fed without injury.

Close confinement and lack of variety of food, especially such as is rich in nitrogen, are said to be conditions likely to induce "feather-plucking." The first offender should be immediately removed from the flock.

The merits of feeding whole or ground grain vary with the breeds of fowls fed, to some extent, and the results, as a whole, are not so definite as to give grounds for general adoption; but in every trial the food was eaten when grain was ground than when whole grain was fed. There was no difference in point of health when whole or ground grain was fed.

A ration in which about two-fifths of the protein was supplied by animal food was much more profitable when fed to chickens than an equal amount of protein from vegetable substances supplemented by milk curd. For laying hens, the ration containing animal food was superior to all others in which the organic matter was derived from vegetable sources. Vegetable ration, supplemented by bone ash was equally efficient for limited periods.

It has been found that when animal food was given the egg production was greater, and the birds were in better condition at the close of the experiment than those without it. Animal meal has given better results than fresh-cut bone

Meat will find "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" the best remedy for Children Teething.

### "Invincible, Unsurpassable, Without a Peer."

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for egg production. With exclusive corn diet, they failed to develop satisfactorily. This was especially true as to feathers. The bones of chickens fed on more nutritious diet were fifty per cent stronger than the corn-fed birds. Eggs from hens fed on the nutritious food, were more in number, but they were smaller and poorer in quality than those of the corn-fed hens. Onions impart their odor to the eggs.

The farmer's wife may find it profitable to raise at least one or two broods of late chicks. Hens should be set in July or August for this purpose and it will be found that a much greater percentage of eggs will be fertile than those of the earlier sittings.

### GOOD BREEDING STOCK.

It is a saving to buy breeding stock in summer or autumn, as prices are less than half of that in winter or spring. There is always a surplus of fine breeding stock that must be sold off to get room for winter, and spring chicks during summer may safely be shipped long distances and at less than one-half the expense when full grown. The male bird is half of the breeding pen, and good stock may be secured at very low prices if a little out of season. It is true that it is hard to tell what a growing chick will become when fully developed, but it is not hard to select chicks that will make first-class brooders, and they may also develop into high scoring birds. Scientific mating and good breeding of poultry bring results highly satisfactory to the farmer or common market poultryman as well as to the fancier that follows the show room. More poultry, and better poultry, is in demand and is taking rapid strides in this direction.

### UNUSUAL FERTILITY OF EGGS.

Over a year ago a hen turkey came to our place from no one knows where and took up with our chickens, says a writer in the "Flor da Stockman." Some three weeks afterward she laid seven eggs, which were set under a hen, and from these five young turkeys hatched, but were caught in the heavy rain and all died. This spring she laid again, and all of the eggs from her first litter were eaten. Now comes the strange part of the story. About four weeks ago she disappeared, and for three weeks was not seen, when the children found her sitting under a blackberry bush, with seven turkey eggs under her and six hen eggs. The hen eggs were placed under a hen, and the next day hatched five chickens. The turkey eggs were considered worthless and laid to one side. A couple of days later the children were told to bury them, and in doing so broke one, and it was found to have a young turkey in it. The other were then broken, and all were found to have been fertile. Now, the query is, how long after a turkey hen is taken from a gobler will the eggs remain fertile? In this case it was over a year.

### MEATERS WILL FIND "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" the best remedy for Children Teething.

### CROSEES.

Some think that by crossing pure-bred fowls better results can be obtained, and they proceed to cross this, that and the other varieties to suit their theorizing fancies, and thus the flock is degenerated and destroyed. Careful breeding has been carried on for years to bring out varieties for every known purpose for which poultry is used. No breed is so good as the pure-bred in its line if well bred.

### FENCED RUNS AND FREE RANGE.


One thing had best be definitely settled before attempting to keep poultry on the farm. The fowls should not be allowed to run at will within the garden or in and about the farm buildings. Nothing is more aggravating or disgusting than to have the nice vegetables or beautiful flowers scratched up, and the door-steps, the porch, the paths and the farm machines and vehicles fouled with poultry droppings. Separate the poultry, also, from the other live stock of the farm. This is easily accomplished when undertaken in a business-like manner. If the fowls are to be kept near the farm buildings, provide ample yard-room enclosed by wire fencing. Another way of separating the fowls from the center of farm operations is to place the houses at a considerable distance from the farmstead, in a pasture, where the fowls will have free range. The latter plan may entail some extra travel by the attendant, and there is the risk in some localities of depredations by foxes, hawks, or other wild animals or thieves. The young, strong farmer boy may find advantage in the second or so-called "colony plan," while the housewife will probably find the fenced enclosure near the farmhouse preferable.—From address of Prof. A. A. Brizham, before the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, in Farm Journal.

### SCRUBS AND MONGRELS.

The farmers of America lose millions of dollars in the aggregate by keeping scrub fowls. This is a proportion that cannot be controverted. And many of them lose money by keeping no fowls at all for market purposes or fowls for revenue. There is a great difference between a mongrel and a scrub fowl. The mongrel may be a large composite fowl of pure blood—that is, may be made by a cross of pure bloods or a cross of pure bloods upon common stock. In either case it is removed from a scrub, which is a mean, little, common fowl without a trace of good blood in its composition. Such fowls, even at maturity, do not dress more than from one or two pounds, and it is a good specimen that will dress the latter weight.

But this scrub stock can be improved and doubled in size by the introduction of a few pure bred females and a good male or two, depending on the size of the flock. Besides, more care would be produced and of better quality, and these would add to the farmer's profits. Let farmers everywhere improve their fowls. There is good money in it.—EX.

The hens need a toilet powder—they are truly feminine and must have it, but they are not particular as to the brand. Any good road dust will do. Fill a box with the dust, sprinkle a little crude carbolic acid on it and stir well, and if the hens are lousy they will not be after they have applied the powder a few times.



**Lion Coffee**

It is common for pure coffee to be found. Who knows how much coffee and how much state eggs and pure coffee? Lion Coffee is all coffee—pure ground. The sealed package bears the lion and palm.







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Editor RURAL WORLD: C. D. Lyon  
wall about the threshing machine co-  
bine brings up a subject that is affect-  
all kinds of labor. There is much to  
said on all sides of the question. In  
the who'e matter could be very mu-

November plowed again and prepared strawberries. When the strawberries come off, the field is again drilled with peas. By this rotation our land, the best in the county it was said when it started, has become about the best. Peas fit the soil for any crop, but

dairying. A man keeps 50 cows on a farm able to support 20 or 40. There is no other way to run down. There is no other way to do except to starve the stock. They buy outside food, which means a loss of economy. It is better to sell off the stock, weed out the poorest of the

from September 10 to October 15, averaging about one and one-fourth bushels per acre. They stood out amazingly well, making a good stand with half the seed required in sowing spring wheat. Briefly, among their advantages may be enumerated: They require less seed

corn habit is very deeply seated. The old habit of raising wheat and corn is so deeply seated that it is not eradicated until all the old habits are gone. The habit of looking for a new crop to raise is equally tenacious. It takes half a generation passed over the land before the old habits of the vanguard of pioneers in the West are eradicated. It takes a generation before they would give up

It is papa dropped in a coin. Tommy  
corn is father's hand go into the box  
ain to membering the advice, put his  
Nearly also. When the box had passed  
heads lad whispered out loud enough  
moun- heard all around: "Say, papa,  
their quarter; how much did you get?"

saw his  
hand, re-  
hand in  
by the  
to be  
I got a